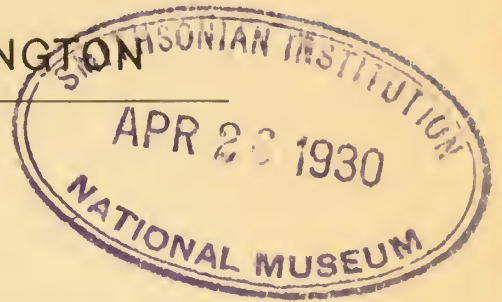


PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW SPECIES OF CHAMAE LINOROPS FROM
HAITI.

BY DORIS M. COCHRAN.

During the spring of 1927, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the United States National Museum, went to Haiti on a collecting trip, the funds for which were provided by Mr. B. H. Swales. He secured 62 amphibians and reptiles, and in this small but extremely valuable collection was a new genus and species of lizard which I have already described.¹ Another find no less important is that of a second species of *Chamaelinorops*, a genus known hitherto by a single species inhabiting Navassa Island and described by Karl P. Schmidt in 1919 under the name of *Chamaelinorops barbouri*.

Chamaelinorops wetmorei, new species.

Diagnosis.—Differs from *Chamaelinorops barbouri* in having shorter limbs, in possessing a lateral series of enlarged spinose scales, in having small scales instead of granules in the area between this lateral series of enlarged scales and the enlarged dorsals, and in possessing a transverse gular fold which reaches almost to the nuchal region.

Type.—U. S. N. M. No. 72630, a young individual collected at Fonds-des-Negres, 20 kilometers southwest of Miragoane, Département du Sud, Haiti, on April 4, 1927, by Dr. Alexander Wetmore.

Description.—Head V-shaped in outline, very angular; canthus rostralis sharp, composed of two large scales, merging evenly into the supraciliary border where three scales may be counted, the second the longest and very wide; loreal region concave; four rows of loreal scales; nostrils lateral, somewhat elevated; four scales between the supranasals; rostral very broad and low, separated from the nasals by two rows of small scales; frontal region without ridges, flat; a patch of four or five unequal, enlarged supraocular scales, separated from the supraciliaries by smaller scales and

¹A new genus of Anguid lizards from Haiti. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 40, June 30, 1927, pp. 91-92.

granules; ridges of the supraorbital semicircles prominent, covered with large keeled scales, and separated from each other by three rows of small smooth scales; occipital plate slightly larger than the scales immediately surrounding it, elongate, the pineal body very apparent; three scales between the supraorbital semicircles and the occipital; a very strong lateral ridge from the middle of the posterior orbital border extending horizontally backwards and ending in a heavy tuberculated knob above the ear; several enlarged spinose scales above this ridge; two weak ridges running parallel with these, and extending from the posterior border of the supraorbital ridges to the occiput; a faint transverse ridge across the occiput joining the posterior portions of all the ridges; nine upper and nine lower labials to a point directly beneath the center of the eye; all the head scales with a sharp keel or a spinose tubercle in the center, excepting the occipital and the scales between the supraorbital semicircles which are smooth; ear-opening with scarcely any indication of a ridge in front of it, oval, about half the length of the eye-opening. A short gular fan, and a decided transverse fold behind it extending on the side of the neck up to the knob above the ear and nearly onto the nuchal region; throat covered with rows of very small keeled scales.

Body extremely compressed, the sides vertical or concave, over twice as deep as wide at mid-body; no trace of a dorsal or caudal crest. Lepidosis heterogeneous; six rows of large dorsal scales; the two middle rows narrower than long, each scale with a distinct keel ending in a raised elevation posteriorly; the next two rows the largest, the scales about as wide as long and with their keels ending in elevations which are even more pronounced and which form in profile an irregular saw-toothed line; the two outer dorsal rows like the middle pair in size and carination; below these and merging gradually into them is a band of small, rather smooth but very irregular dorso-laterals about 12 scales in width; below these comes a lateral band of two rows of large, tubercular scales beginning in front of the shoulder, running above it and straight along the sides to the groin; below these and sharply separated from them is a latero-ventral band of smooth granular scales; these in turn suddenly give place to about fourteen rows of very large, heavily keeled ventral scales, the two or three median ventral rows much smaller than the others. The hind leg being adpressed, the tip of the fourth toe reaches a point half-way between the tympanum and the eye; the arm being laid back along the sides, the finger-tips extend about four-fifths of the way to the groin; limbs entirely covered with imbricate scales, the keels usually continuous. Digits medium in length, slightly depressed and very slightly expanded, the terminal phalanx of each digit compressed at the joint, then expanded before the claw is reached. Claws strong, inserted at the end of the expanded portion of the digits; third and fourth fingers nearly equal in length; fourth toe much the longest, with 25 lamellae beneath it; fifth toe as long as second, and set in at right angles to the others; first toe very short. Tail long, nearly two and one-half times the length of the head and body, round, covered with imbricate, keeled scales, not at all verticillate. No enlarged post-anal scales visible.

Dimensions.—Snout to vent, 26 mm.; tail, 61 mm.; hind leg, 19 mm.; arm, 11 mm.; width of body, 3 mm.; depth of body, 6.5 mm.; width of head, 6 mm.; length of head, 10 mm.

General color above ashy gray; a dark-brown irregular ring completely encircling the head, between the eyes appearing as a chevron, under the eyes as a dark bar to the lips and on the lower jaw and throat as a sinuous dark marking set off by a light anterior border; another much fainter mark in front of this on the chin, ending on the upper lip in a dark vertical bar in front of the eye; a very light dark-edged longitudinal stripe on the frontal region, and another U-shaped one behind the dark chevron. Three light-brown vertical bars on each side of the body; a small dark triangular blotch just above the groin. Ventral surfaces dark grayish-brown, with irregular streaks of lighter color on the belly and lower surfaces of the limbs. Throat on either side of fan and in front of transverse fold intensely black; center of fan brown. Tail nearly white above, bluish-gray below, with about a dozen light bands edged with darker gray, these scarcely visible when seen from above. Occasional jet-black tips on the spinose tubercles and elevations on head and back. The type is unique.

